

WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably showers and warmer to-day;
to-morrow fair; increasing south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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FRENCH WIN CHAULNES IN SIX MILE ADVANCE; BRITISH BATTLING TO GAIN SOMME CROSSINGS; AMERICANS REPEL TWO POWERFUL ATTACKS

CONFEREES END DRAFT DISPUTE; STRIKE BAN OUT

Agreement to Be Formally
Ratified and Report Made
to Congress To-day.

SENATE YIELDS TO HOUSE

Provision for Education of
Army Youths Accepted—
Two Years Training.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—An agreement, tentative though practically complete, has been reached by the conferees on the part of the Senate and House over the man power bill, which will be formally ratified at an adjourned meeting of the six legislators to-morrow morning in order that the report of their conclusions may be presented to their respective chambers at noon.

The Senate yielded to the House on the anti-strike amendment, the one point of serious controversy between the two bodies, and the proviso for the direct enforcement of the work or fight order was eliminated. The Senate did not make a hard fight for the continuance of the anti-strike proviso in the bill.

The House conferees contended the proviso would create a situation of exceedingly difficulty and certainly delay seriously the final enactment of the bill if the Senate did not yield. The Senators relinquished their position grudgingly in view of the importance of speed in getting the new law on the books and insuring the registration of the 13,000,000 men in quick order.

Ample Authority Already.
The existing law provides with regard to the exemption of men engaged in industrial pursuits of an essential character that when the cause for exemption shall cease the exemption shall terminate.

This means that industrial workers going on strike cease to enjoy their right to exemption automatically, and the power possessed by the executive authority to send them into the army if they refuse to go back to work pending an adjustment of their difficulties by the War Labor Board is believed by the law makers to be ample.

The Senate conferees accepted the section of the House bill providing for the education of the younger element in the new army who have had their scholastic years interrupted by their call to arms. The Senate amendment provided for a two-year training period at Government expense. The House bill provided as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is authorized to assign to educational institutions for special and technical instruction such persons as he may deem necessary, and under such regulations as he may prescribe; and is authorized to contract with such educational institutions for the subsistence, quarters and military and academic instruction of such soldiers."

Purchase of Uniforms.
The Smith amendment passed by the Senate providing that officers of the army should be permitted to buy their uniforms at cost through the Quartermaster Department was modified by the conferees. The proviso as redrafted by the conferees permits officers to be furnished with the items of wearing apparel which they may desire to purchase at cost.

There is no compulsion to buy through the War Department, and officers wishing to indulge themselves beyond the standard styles of uniform may do so in the open market.

The amendment introduced in the Senate yesterday providing that registrants shall not be asked to claim exemption or state their reasons why they should be exempted but to take exemption on an automatic matter following upon a review of the answers in the questionnaire as to dependency, essential employment, etc., was still in controversy at the conclusion of today's session.

It will be striking from the bill without doubt, owing to the fact that the President Marshall General prepared 13,000,000 questionnaires with the special questions therein, and the revision of the last amount of matter would require a great deal of time.

Crowder will appear before the conferees to-morrow to explain his position on this matter, and if a way can be found to avoid putting the onus of exemption claim upon the registrants it will be done.

Wants Express Frank Retained.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Suspension of the Interstate Commerce Commission pending abolishing express franchises is being in a petition filed to-day by the American Railway Express Company.

GERMANS AT LAST REALIZE TIDE TURNS AGAINST THEM

Desperate Effort Made to Bolster Courage of People—
"If We Lose We Shall Become Slaves
of Our Enemies."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—That German imperialists realize that the tide of war has turned against them definitely is shown by the increased doses of megalomania that are being administered to the German people by the newspapers and the military authorities.

The newspapers continue to publish long articles urging the public to brace up, while the General Staff has sent a large number of officers about the country to lecture on Germany's excellent position. The Cologne Gazette publishes a striking review of the situation the tone of which is in remarkable contrast to its former Pan-German trumpet calls.

"Now more than ever we must be on the alert. This may be difficult on an empty stomach, but it must be done. Our task is not small. We have been fighting courageously for four years, but if we now become faint hearted and flabby all that we have done will drop into oblivion and a future generation will say that we were a strong looking people yet in reality we were a pack of weaklings."

ALLIES CAPTURE 112,000 IN DRIVE

More Than 1,300 Cannon Also
in Their Possession
Since July 1.

NEW SALIENT BY FRENCH

Gen. March Says Battle Line
Now Extends Over Front
of Fifty Miles.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—More than 112,000 prisoners and more than 1,300 guns have been captured by the allied and American forces from July 1 to date, according to Gen. March, Chief of Staff. "By guns I mean field guns and higher," Gen. March said.

With reference to general conditions on the battle front Gen. March said: "When I spoke to you last Saturday the British drive on the front between the Scarpe and the Somme was carrying the allied lines forward over the hilly plains east of Albert. This advance was very important. This advance of the British overran the so-called Hindenburg line a distance of one mile on a front of three miles."

"On Tuesday the pressure by the British spread along a front of forty miles down to the junction with the French line. In the meantime the French began a new offensive opposite Roye on a ten mile front and went forward a distance of two miles. The railroad junction at Roye, a very important point, fell into the hands of the Allies, and also the ground east of it, which is quite high and very important. They have reached Nele and are now within two miles of the Somme."

"The British are still making further progress beyond the Hindenburg line east of Arras and further gains on the Flanders front. "In Albania an Austrian attack succeeded in driving back the Italians several miles in the region about Berat, restoring a part of the line which they gave up in the recent allied offensive."

FIGHTING RESUMED ON ARIZONA BORDER

Between 15 and 20 Shots Are
Fired From Mexican Side.

NOGALES, ARIZ., Aug. 28.—Firing was resumed here about 9:15 o'clock to-night. Between fifteen and twenty shots were fired from the Mexican side of the border.

A general alarm was sounded on the Arizona side of the international line and the mobilization of troops and civilians followed immediately.

American forces here were increased this afternoon by the arrival of new units.

Regret for the clash between Mexican and American soldiers were expressed by Gen. Calles, military governor of Sonora, to Brigadier General Cabell, in a telegram received from Gen. Calles at Magdalena, Sonora, to-day. Gen. Calles said he had been ordered to proceed to the border by President Carranza to express these regrets personally.

67 AMERICANS ARE DECORATED BY THE FRENCH

Brig.-Gen. Beaumont Buck
Wins Legion of Honor
Medal by Valor.

LED ATTACK IN PERSON

Fifteen Veterans Get Medailles
Militaires and 44 Croix
de Guerre.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the
Public Ledger.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 28.—Eight medals of the Legion of Honor, fifteen Medailles Militaires and forty-four Croix de Guerre have been awarded by France to officers and men of veteran American troops south of Soissons for their work in capturing Berzelesse, Chazelle and Buzancy Chateau.

Those getting the Legion of Honor medals were Brig.-Gen. Beaumont Buck, a Regular, who after most of the officers of his brigade had fallen went along the front lines of the attacking battalion and led the first wave that charged into Berzelesse; Major Clarence R. Heubner, who after all the officers of his battalion had been wounded reorganized it and another battalion as well; Capt. B. R. Legge, who took command of his regiment after Col. Hamilton Smith was mortally wounded; Capt. Charles W. Ryder, who led his battalion four days in constant machine gun fire; Lieut. Paul Daly, who commanded successfully a company and battalion and who refused to quit although three times wounded; Lieut. W. C. Jenkins, who, regardless of all danger and under heavy shell fire commanded his platoon while firing a rolling barrage until struck by a shell; Capt. Arthur J. O'Keefe, who under heavy artillery and machine gun fire rushed his command forward to its objective, and Capt. Paul N. Starlings, who after the death of his battalion commander organized and fought his battalion until relieved.

Military Medal Winners.
Those getting the Medaille Militaire were Sergeant Jake T. Cooper, who, flanked on both sides by machine gun fire, led his platoon forward and pressed forward into battle; Sergeant Andrew J. McPadden, who, when his platoon commander was killed, took charge; Sergeant Andrew B. C. Dorsey, who volunteered for several dangerous missions, and Sergeant John Donnelly, who with five other soldiers charged a machine gun position and killed the enemy.

Those getting the Croix de Guerre were Corporals Elias Donkakis, Fred G. Hux, Charles B. Blair, George R. Mitchell, Otto A. Bjorkman and E. J. Smith and Private Chris Jend.

Among the recipients of the Croix de Guerre were Capt. George N. Rubens of Devil's Lake, N. D., and Lieut. Emile Latimer of North Carolina, who, after an explosion of ammunition at their battery, crawled through flames under shell fire to remove the powder and remained and save lives of their men.

Another officer honored was Col. John A. Crane of Baltimore, who was a faithful and skillful commander in the zone of artillery and who proceeded on forward reconnaissance in the face of heavy machine gun fire, where he was wounded.

Attitude Has Changed.
The American authorities hitherto had not supported the proposal to establish martial law in Vladivostok, but the experiences of their troops since they landed somewhat has changed the attitude. During the unloading of the transports there have been three strikes of dock laborers, each instigated by agitators. Eventually the troops themselves had to empty the ships. The agitators got among the troops and tried to stir up their sympathies in favor of a "brown beaten" people upon whom the "ruthless" Allies are endeavoring to reimpose a monarchical form of government. Needless to say, the American Army knows how to treat such gentry.

There is evidence that Vladivostok is swarming with spies, particularly agitators engaged in distorting the motives of the Allies in entering Siberia and generally inflaming the public mind on the subject of foreign intervention. These people can be dealt with effectively only through martial law, and there is now under consideration a proposal that control be taken over by the allied military command as a military measure for the better service of the troops operating in the Far East. It is not only a question of the movement of troops but also of supplies of food and clothing. The supplies which are extremely short. The supplies will be needed in Transbaikalia as the Czechoslovak expedition advances.

Railway Inefficiency.
During the Russian-Japanese war the railway carried twenty-four or more pairs of trains each day, but is now carrying only five pairs. Among the reasons for the decline in the efficiency of the shops where the power machines lie idle and the work has to be done by hand. The retreating of engines here takes four days by this process, but under the modern methods the work can be done in as many hours when the proper machinery and facilities are available.

Owing to the condition of the rolling stock the train travel is very slow and the waits at stations are interminable.

Continued on Second Page.

Austrian Poles and Czechs "Mobilizing"

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.—A despatch to the *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen from Vienna reports that something like a general mobilization is proceeding in the Polish, Czech and south Slav districts.

It expresses the fear that hostilities may commence shortly with the connivance of the Entente Powers.

The correspondent of the *Weser Zeitung* says he believes Great Britain's recognition of the independence of the Czechoslovaks was made in agreement with the Czechs.

He recalls that at about the same time Dr. Karl Kramarz, who is high in the councils of the Czech Parliamentary Association, on behalf of the Czech National Council, issued an appeal to the population in which he referred to the time when the people would pass from words to deeds.

U-CREW REVELS IN SLAUGHTER

Jeers for Victims as Subma-
rine Deliberately Rams
Rafts, Killing Many.

HELPLESS WOMAN SLAIN

Few Survivors of Torpedoed
French Ship Tell of Ger-
man Cruelty.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

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WESTMINSTER, Aug. 28.—German wireless communications make complaint that in the printed narratives of vessels sunk the Entente newspapers never mention the names of ships or give the locations of sinkings, the inference being that the Germans do not sink as many ships as the Entente would have the world believe.

I will narrate one case in which all the facts can be established. On July 14 the French steamer *Lydiana* arrived on the north coast of Spain. She carried in addition to the crew a number of Senegalese and two passengers, one of whom was a woman 22 years old. At 9:45 that evening, without warning and without any one having seen a German submarine, she was torpedoed. After the engines were stopped and all hands ordered into the boats four persons were reported missing, the wireless operator and three gunners, these having been killed, no doubt, by the explosion.

Murder at Sea.
There were two whalers afloat aboard and before they could be lowered a second torpedo struck the ship, forcing the No. 2 whaler into the sea before it could be righted. The other raft was finally lowered, and in this were the woman passenger and Capt. Laborie. Then the submarine came to the surface, moving about twelve knots, and steered for and rammed the No. 2 whaler, cutting her in half.

At first those in the No. 1 whaler thought this was due to bad seamanship and promptly went to the assistance of those who had been clinging to the overturned raft. Judge their horror when the submarine deliberately turned on them, ramming their raft just as it had rammed the other one. The woman passenger was thrown high in the air and killed, as was Capt. Laborie. Then the U-boat turned and again rammed the wreck of the first raft.

Scene of Savagery.
The submarine next turned attention to the other rafts, and after it had tried to sink one of these, two or three times, Engine Room Artificer Ollier turned and shouted to the submarine crew, "Assassins!" The submarine crew jeered in reply and the commander again gave orders to ram a raft. This time it was smashed and the survivors thrown into the water. The submarine then disappeared.

This scene of savagery lasted over two hours. Of 16 persons on the boat only eight survived. Ollier managed to escape a raft by tying planks to gether with strips of clothing. At daybreak the next day, he and the other survivors were picked up by a Spanish war vessel.

Here is a clear case of "rapacious vengeance," founded on unimpeachable evidence, and one that proves admiration for the gallant conduct of the French survivors and utter detestation for the German brutes.

U. S. Taken Castle Stevens.
The home of Richard Stevens at Castle Point, Hoboken, has been taken over by Federal authorities as a home for convalescent soldiers and medical officers are in charge. The Government also has taken over the Progressive Laundry, First and River streets, and the Norwood lodging house, 24 Hudson place, Hoboken, for the use of military police.

BRITISH PASS FURTHEST LINE OF LAST YEAR

Germans Are Driven Back
on Plain From Vimy
Ridge to Douai.

GROUND IS A GRAVEYARD

Canadians Capture Woods of
Monchy and Last Strong-
hold in Vicinity.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 28.—In the rolling country south of the Scarpe and across the valleys of the Colne and Senes rivers the men of the First British Army, under Sir Henry Horne, are fighting now in a region well beyond the furthest point to which we penetrated in the battle in this area last year.

On the plain which slopes gently from Vimy Ridge to Douai we are practically once more at our furthest eastern line, for Gavrelle and Arleux are ours, although now as then the Germans are clinging stubbornly to positions in Oppy Wood.

Last year as now we broke through the lower end of the enemy's line at Fampoux, far to the north of Gavrelle. This morning we were on precisely the same line, the only difference being that on the north bank of the river we had gone further; the river we had reached beyond Rouex and held positions immediately north of Pelva.

Maps Repeat Themselves.
Some Staff battalions are fighting here, just as they hammered their way through the defenses of Roux in May, 1917. So exactly is the situation reproduced that the lines on our maps from Arleux to the Scarpe showing our positions a year and a quarter ago served to show also the exact line of our starting place this morning. Below the river the lines now are being drawn in new places.

It was the Canadian troops that won a great success here east of Monchy. The Canadians yesterday cleared and captured the famous woods, the Bois du Sart and the Bois Vert. For nearly a year while we held Monchy the Germans held these woods and the ground between them is almost one great graveyard. Yesterday the Canadians carried both woods and the last of the enemy strongholds, the ruins of Pelva upon the river bank.

East of the woods the Canadian Corps pushed on to the Bois de Remy, Noye and the outskirts of Remy. They forced a passage of the Colne beyond Stroubart and entered Valenciennes. Simultaneously other Canadian troops captured Cherly, while Scottish troops crossed the Senes into Fontaine-Croisilles.

On Ground Lost in 1914.
Last year English troops reached Cherly but could not stay there. The story of the struggle for Fontaine-Croisilles forms one of the bloodiest pages in the history of the war, but that is all behind us now. Since yesterday the Canadians and Scots have been on ground that British soldiers have not reached since 1914.

Local gain or loss of ground counts for little when the end is not territorial, but to break the strength and spirit of the German armies. Even in this region topographical features, however fortified, have more than a secondary importance as an outpost of the great German line of resistance behind here, namely the Drocourt-Queant extension of the Hindenburg line.

But if small local gains count anywhere they should count here. At Fontaine-Croisilles we are on the old Hindenburg line itself. To the eastward.

Continued on Second Page.

Smokes From Home Encourage Soldiers

CAPT. W. S. DURNAN, Headquarters, Third Supply Train, over there, in a card to a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor, says: "I take great pleasure in thanking you for the cigarettes which you sent me by your generous donation. It is a great consolation to those of us fortunate enough to be able to serve our country to know that we are in the minds of our countrymen, and that they are ever willing to lighten our burdens and encourage us to put forth our best."

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors. See page 7.

German Line Rapidly Crumbling and Is Able to Hold Only in Isolated Spots.

FRENCH REGAIN FORTY VILLAGES; FAST NEARING HINDENBURG LINE

British Patrols in Artois Well East of Enemy's Old Trenches, Where Resistance Is Stiffen- ing—Retreat More Rapid in Aisne-Oise Sector.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Accelerating their advance to-day, the French in the central section of the battle front in France pushed their line eastward for a maximum gain of six miles, capturing Chaulnes, a position of the greatest importance, and forty villages. They gained the left bank of the Somme from Cizancourt to Nesle and the west bank of the Canal du Nord, between Nesle and Noyon, over most of its course. In the south the French Third Army made additional advances toward Noyon, capturing Dives and Vauchelles, where they are only half a mile from the city. The fall of Noyon is expected at any moment.

In the north the British forces were handicapped by storms of extraordinary severity and by greatly increased resistance by the Germans, but despite these unfavorable conditions the Australians reached the line of Fresnes-Herbécourt. The British advance toward the crossings of the Somme at Brie and Peronne was partly checked.

American activity, which was resumed yesterday on the Picardy front, continued to-day. An attack in considerable force was made upon them near Juvigny, north of Soissons, but was repulsed. In the fighting on the Vesle, at Bazoches, all the advantage rested with them.

YANKEES FIGHT ON AT BAZOCHES

They Increase Foothold in the
Face of Stubborn Re-
sistance.

TIDE EBBS AND FLOWS

Enemy Clinging to Fismette,
Which Was Wrested From
the Americans.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 28 (5 P. M.).—The Americans have increased their hold on the Bazoches region, but the Germans have recaptured Fismette, according to the "Paris Echo."

The lines on both sectors are wavering from time to time.

The Americans are determined not to give ground in the Bazoches region, and the Germans are stubbornly clinging to Fismette.

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE VESLE, Aug. 28 (4 P. M.).—Fighting between American troops and German forces continued all night in the region of Bazoches to the west of Fismette. Early this morning the Americans obtained a foothold on the eastern outskirts of the town. Some German snipers and machine gunners are stubbornly clinging to the northern edge of Bazoches, using cellars and the walls of houses for protection.

While the American troops gained ground in the vicinity of Bazoches, German forces, after fighting which lasted all night, gained a hold upon Fismette. There were numerous hand to hand encounters in the town.

German machine gunners who had dug into the hills in line with the streets of Fismette endeavored to shoot down the Americans who were held steady from the houses by German artillery and the bombs of enemy aviators.

Hard Fighting Near Chavigny.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 28.—The attack of the Americans against the German northwest of Soissons began shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and within an hour the first objectives, aggregating something more than a kilometer, had been obtained north and east of Chavigny.

The Germans counter attacked, but with the exception of a small part of one village, after fighting which lasted where it gave way, about 300 meters the withdrawal was due to the necessity of straightening the line.

The fighting continued throughout the day and was still going on tonight. The lighter field pieces are firing point-blank from an open field on the plateau. Prisoners were taken from one of the Jaeger divisions which was cut off and encircled by the advancing Americans and surrendered. The prisoners included two officers.

The Americans moved northward over the brow of the long plateau—a part of that plateau separating the Aisne and the Vesle further to the east and the possession of which would make difficult the tenure of the positions of that part of the German army which moved northward from the Marne.

The closing of the pocket in which the Germans find themselves, the operation which began yesterday, proceeded to-day at a more rapid pace, and already the German armies within the salient are in the greatest peril. It is hardly likely now that the Germans will be able to make a stand on the old Hindenburg line, as no time has been allowed them in which to prepare it, and the old positions, already turned by the British in the north, near Arras, are about to suffer the same fate in the south, east of Noyon.

Enemy Holds Only in Spots.

Deprived of this reliance and hampered unceasingly by the British and French, the German lines are showing more and more a disposition to crumble and to fall back with less and less resistance except in spots. The position of the German forces as a whole is more desperate than it was at any time in the battle of the Marne salient, and the prospect of a disaster is now much brighter.

The new line of the Allies, as it appears on the map, is full of traps for the Germans in the form of small salients, in the use of which Marshal Foch is past master. Every one of these means a material loss to the Germans, either in dead or prisoners, and from them there is no escape. The arrangement of these little pockets shows the highest military skill and they supplement in a most admirable way the greater movement against the Somme salient as a whole.

The French operation in the Noyon sector is one of the most brilliant of the war. The ground held by the Germans was highly favorable for defense, perhaps the most favorable in that part of France, but despite this the progress made by the French was steady and it has reached a point now where the coup de grace is about to be administered. The Germans are pocketed here and so far as can be judged at this time escape will be extremely difficult if not impossible.

Americans Likely to Strike.

It is in this sector that the Americans are becoming more active, lending color to the hypothesis that they will be used in the grand smash which it is believed will finish the operation. The objective here is the flanking of the German positions on the Aisne, and particularly on the Chemin des Dames ridge, and it is likely that the huge American force on and near the Vesle will be hurled against the door of the German position when the proper moment comes in what may be by far the greatest battle of the war.

At the moment the Americans are fighting in what are apparently local operations about Fismette and Bazoches on the Vesle and a little further west at Juvigny, but under the brilliant leadership of Marshal Foch these local operations have often developed into major operations almost imperceptibly. They were fighting also to-day about Chavigny, in the same vicinity, and in both places gained ground.

The First American army which